

A REVIEW OF THE GENUS DENDROCINCLA GRAY.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Probably no group of birds presents greater difficulties to the student than the great Neotropical family *Dendrocolaptidae*, embracing nearly 300 plainly colored species, among which an essentially similar style of coloration is often repeated in widely different genera, while the various species, sometimes numerous, within one genus are usually distinguished by characters which are obvious only on actual comparison of specimens. The vague descriptions of many authors renders it almost a hopeless task to attempt to identify their species from the descriptions alone; and type specimens, when they are in existence, are scattered through the museums in various countries, many of them being thus practically inaccessible. Perhaps the greater number of type specimens belonging to this family are in the celebrated Lafresnaye collection, for some years the property of the Boston Society of Natural History, an institution which is second to none in its readiness to aid the cause of science by placing its treasures in the hands of those who undertake the task of unweaving such intricate webs of obscurity and confusion as that which constitutes the subject of the present paper, which indeed could not have been done without the valuable aid thus received.

The present paper is the result of the author's efforts to determine two species of the genus *Dendrocincl*a GRAY in a small collection of birds from the Lower Amazon, an attempt which proved a literal "groping in the dark" until the necessary light was furnished by the Lafresnaye types, so courteously supplied by the officers of the above-mentioned establishment, to whom acknowledgments are due.

The want of sufficient time has prevented the author from going much into detail, and the material examined has not been altogether such as was desirable; but it is hoped that the following synoptical table and revision of the synonymy may throw some further light upon the subject and prove useful to those who wish to pursue it further.

Genus DENDROCINCLA GRAY.

"*Dryocopus* MAX., Beitr., iii, 1831, 1112" (*nee* BOIE, 1826!). Type, *Dendrocolaptes turdinus* LICHT.?

*Dendrocincl*a GRAY, List Gen. B. 1840, 23. Type, *Dendrocolaptes turdinus* LICHT.

Dendrocops LAFRESN., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 320-329, 465-468 (*nee* SWAINS.); Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 72-84.

*Dendroman*es SCL., P. Z. S., 1859, 382. Type, *Dendrocincl*a *anabatina* SCL.

GEN. CHAR.—Bill about as long as head, or somewhat shorter, the culmen straight to the tip, where more or less abruptly decurved, forming a more or less distinct terminal hook, this not preceded by a dis-

tinect notch; deeper than broad, except at base, where the reverse; gonydeal angle decidedly anterior to nostril, the latter a narrow longitudinal slit, overhung by a more or less distinct operculum, which is usually feathered for more or less of its extent. Outer and middle toes equal, and united for their basal phalanx; inner toe reaching only to subterminal joint of middle toe; hind toe about as long as inner toe; claws large (all about the same size), strongly curved, much compressed, acute; tarsus longer than middle toe, with claw. Wings rather long but rounded, the primaries decidedly longer than secondaries; third to fifth quills longest, first not longer than tenth. Tail shorter than wing, graduated (graduation equal to or greater than length of bill), the feathers with very rigid shafts, which project as more or less decurved spines.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

COMMON CHARACTERS.—General color plain brownish (varying from an olivaceous to a tawny or russet shade), the remiges tawny or chestnut, the longer primaries, at least, with dusky tips; tail uniform chestnut; top of head (more rarely also fore-neck) sometimes narrowly streaked with dull buffy.

- a*¹. Remiges mainly light rufous or deep tawny, in conspicuous contrast with their dusky tips and the umber-brown of wing-coverts. *Habitat*.—Southern Mexico to Panama1. *D. anabatina* SCL.
- a*². Remiges nearly or quite concolor with rest of wings.
 - b*¹. Top of head chestnut, very different from color of back.
 - c*¹. Smaller, with dusky at tips of longer primaries less extensive; wing 3.85–4.00, tail 2.75–3.10, exposed culmen .85–1.00. *Habitat*.—Guatemala and southern Mexico2. *D. homochroa* SCL.
 - c*². Larger, with dusky at tips of longer primaries more extensive; wing 4.00–4.30, tail 3.05–3.55, exposed culmen .95–1.05. *Habitat*.—Nicaragua to Panama3. *D. homochroa ruficeps* (SCL.)
 - b*². Top of head olive- or russet-brown, concolor with the back or less rufescent.
 - c*¹. Wing 4.80 or more, tail 4.60 or more; fore-neck very distinctly streaked with buffy (top of head more narrowly and much less distinctly streaked). *Habitat*.—Colombia and eastern Ecuador (Nanegal).
4. *D. tyrannina* (LAFR.).
 - c*². Wing less than 4.60, tail not more than 4.00; fore-neck with only very narrow streaks, or none.
 - d*¹. Exposed surface of remiges conspicuously less rufescent or castaneous than tail, and not conspicuously different in color from back.
 - e*¹. Bill chiefly blackish (on lower portion of lower mandible whitish or pale yellowish); top of head and fore-neck without distinct paler streaks.
 - f*¹. Larger, with much longer bill; whitish on lower mandible confined to narrow streak on gonyx; shafts of tail-feathers dark chestnut or blackish; length about 7.40–8.50, wing 4.00–4.55, tail 3.40–4.00, exposed culmen .95–1.17. *Habitat*.—Western Ecuador to Costa Rica; northern Peru ?5. *D. olivacea* LAWR.
 - f*². Smaller, with much shorter bill; whitish on lower mandible occupying about lower half; shafts of tail-feathers clear rufous-chestnut, like webs; length about 7.00, wing 3.80, tail 3.40, exposed culmen .83. *Habitat*.—Upper Amazon6. *D. lafresnayeri* RIDGW.

- e*² Bill with lower mandible entirely whitish or pale yellowish, the upper brown or horn-color edged with paler; top of head and fore-neck (especially former) distinctly streaked with buffy. *Habitat*.—North-eastern Brazil (Bahia, &c.).....7. *D. turdina* (Licht.).
- d*² Exposed surface of remiges not conspicuously less rufescent or castaneous than tail, but conspicuously different in color from back.
- e*¹. Bill wholly black or dusky, or with only a little whitish on gonys.
- f*¹. Larger (wing 3.90 or more, tail 3.60 or more, exposed culmen .95 or more); a distinct postocular (or supra-auricular) streak of buffy, and fore-neck with narrow buffy streaks.
- g*¹. Pileum, hind-neck, back, scapulars, and rump raw-umber brown, the under parts similar but paler; supra-auricular streak broader, deep buff or ochraceous; wing 3.90–4.00, tail 3.70–4.00, exposed culmen .95–1.05, tarsus .92. *Habitat*.—Bolivia. 8 *D. atrirostris* LAFR. & D'ORB.
- g*². Pileum, etc., clear olive-brown; supra-auricular streak narrower, pale buffy; wing 4.00–4.20, tail 3.60–4.15, exposed culmen 1.00–1.10, tarsus .92–.95. *Habitat*.—Lower Amazon (Diamantina).
- D. rufo-olivacea* RIDGW.
- f*². Smaller (wing not more than 3.70, tail less than 3.25, exposed culmen not more than .90); no trace of postocular (or supraloral) streak, nor of paler streaks on fore neck. Pileum, hind-neck, back, scapulars, and rump deep bistre-brown; remiges deep dark chestnut; wing 3.65–3.70, tail 3.15–3.20, exposed culmen .85–.90, tarsus, .92–.98. *Habitat*.—Lower Amazon (Diamantina).....10. *D. castanoptera* RIDGW.
- e*². Bill with lower mandible chiefly whitish or pale yellowish (the basal portion and upper edge brown or dusky).
- f*¹. Larger (wing more than 4.00). chin and upper throat whitish in strong contrast with circumjacent umber-brown, under parts dull raw-umber brown, changing abruptly to rufous-chestnut on under tail-coverts, the greater and middle wing-coverts deep chestnut, like secondaries; length about 7.75, wing 4.10, tail 3.60, exposed culmen .93, gonys .60, depth of bill at nostrils .25, tarsus 1.00. *Habitat*.—Guiana; Upper Amazon?.....11. *D. merula* (Licht.). ?
- f*². Smaller (wing less than 4.00), chin and upper throat dull grayish tawny-brown, under parts tawny-brown only slightly more rufescent on under tail-coverts, the greater and middle wing-coverts intermediate in color between chestnut of secondaries and deep tawny-brown of back; length about 6.80, wing 3.70–3.95, tail 3.10–3.40, exposed culmen .88–.98, gonys .55–.60, depth of bill at nostrils .25–.28, tarsus .85–.95. *Habitat*.—Guiana, Trinidad, and Tobago.
12. *D. meruloides* (LAFR.).

SYNONYMY AND REMARKS.

1. *Dendrocinclla anabatina* SCL.

- endrocinclla anabatina* SCL., P. Z. S., 1859, 54, pl. 150 (Omoa, Brit. Honduras).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Mexico and Guat.; subgen. *Dendromanis*); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67 (Mexico-Panama).
- Dendromaues anabatinius* SCL., P. Z. S., 1859, 382 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca); Catal., 1862, 161 (Oaxaca).—SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1860, 35 (Coban, Guat.).
- Dendrocops anabatinius* SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1859, 118 (Omoa).

Specimens examined are from Mirador, Vera Cruz (1); Protrero, Vera Cruz (1); Guatemala (2—one from Choctun, Vera Paz); Los Sábalos, Nicaragua (1), and Chiriqui, Veragua (1). These exhibit some differ-

ences in coloration and measurements, which perhaps have no local or geographical significance; at any rate, the series is not sufficient to decide the question.

Mr. Salvin (P. Z. S., 1870, p. 192) makes the following observation, which is in every respect supported by the National Museum series:

"A Mexican and Guatemalan species, but not yet observed in Costa Rica. A single example sent by Arcé agrees fairly with Guatemalan skins; it is, however, rather darker in general tint, somewhat larger, and has the bill blacker."

2. *Dendrocincla homochroa* SCL.

Dendromanes homochrous SCL., P. Z. S., 1859, 382 (Oaxaca); Catal., 1862, 162 (do).

Dendrocincla homochroa SCL. and SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Mexico and Guat.; subgen. *Dendromanes*); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 67.

Three specimens examined, all from Guatemala.

3. *Dendrocincla homochroa ruficeps* (SCL.)

Dendrocincla ruficeps SCL., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Isth. Panama).—SCL. and SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Panama; subgen. *Dendromanes*); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67.

Dendromanes homochrous LAW., Ann. Lyc. N. Y., viii, 1862, 466 (Panama).

Dendrocincla homochroa NUTTING, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vi, 1884, 385 (Sueyá, Nicaragua).

Three specimens examined (one each from Sueyá, Nicaragua, Navaro, Costa Rica, and Chiriqui, Veragua). This form is so very near *D. homochroa* that it is probably only subspecifically distinct. The so-called type of "*Dendrocincla delatrii* BONAP." (cf. Cat. Lafr. coll. No. 2310) is a well-preserved specimen of this form; but the name is apparently a *nomen nudum*. *Picolaptes delatrii* BP. is, of course, a totally different bird—a true *Picolaptes*.

4. *Dendrocincla tyrannina* (LAFR.).

Dendrocops tyranninus LAFR., Rev. Zool., 1851, 328 (Bogota); Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 81.

Dendrocincla tyrannina SCL., Catal., 1862, 162 (Bogota).—SCL. and SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Colombia); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67.

Four specimens examined, including the two "types" (Nos. 2302 and 2303), in the Lafresnaye collection. A "Bogota" skin in the National Museum collection (No. 90578) agrees closely with the Lafresnaye specimen in coloration, but is somewhat smaller, with a decidedly slenderer and blacker bill. Another from Nanegal, Eastern Ecuador (No. 55274), has the bill still blacker (entirely black except at base of lower mandible, underneath, where it is dark brown), but in size and form it agrees more nearly with the Lafresnaye specimens, though more compressed. The plumage is a deeper brown, however, especially on the under parts, and the paler streaks on pileum fore neck, etc., are much less distinct.

5. *Dendrocincla olivacea* LAWR.

- Dendrocops atrirostris* (part) LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 466 (Colombia); Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 85 (do).—SCL., P. Z. S., 1860, 66 (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador), 278 (Babahoyo, w. Ecuador), 293 (Esmeraldas, w. Ecuador). *Dendrocolaptes atrirostris* SCL., P. Z. S., 1858, 63 (Rio Napo, e. Ecuador). *Dendrocincla atrirostris* (nec Br.) SCL., Catal., 1862, 162 (Pallatanga, Babahoyo, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54, part (Colombia, Ecuador, Panama); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67 (part).—BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S., 1883, 563 (Chimbo, w. Ecuador). *Dendromanes atrirostris* SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1864, 355 (Isth. Panama). *Dendrocincla fumigata* LICHT.? LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y., vii, 1861, 320 (Isth. Panama); nec LICHT. *Dendrocincla fumigata* TACZAN., Orn. Pér., ii, 1854, 163 (Huambo, Peru). *Dendrocincla olivacea* LAWR., Ann. Lyc., N. Y., vii, Feb., 1862, 12 (Isth. Panama); nec *Dendrocops olivaceus* EYT., 1852.

Five specimens in National Museum collection; one from Costa Rica* (Talamanca); two from Panama, and two from Guayaquil. In addition to these there has been examined in this connection a mounted specimen in the Lafresnaye collection, one of the alleged types of *D. atrirostris* LAFR. & D'ORB., but without doubt the specimen upon which the range of that species was subsequently, but erroneously, extended by Lafresnaye to Colombia.

6. *Dendrocincla lafresnayeae*, sp. nov.

"*Dendrocincla merula* LAFR. ♀ ad. (type)," VERREAUX, Cat. Lafr. coll. No. 2305.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *D. olivacea* LAWR., but much smaller, with shorter bill, whitish (or pale yellowish) on lower mandible much more extensive, shafts of tail-feathers clear rufous-chestnut instead of dusky chestnut, the chin and throat more grayish. Length (mounted specimen) about 7.00; wing, 3.80; tail, 3.40; exposed culmen, .83; gonys, .50; depth of bill at nostril, .22; tarsus, .92.

HABITAT.—Upper Amazon?

Type, No. 2305, Lafresnaye collection, in Mus. Boston Society Nat. Hist.

This apparently new species differs conspicuously from *D. merula* LICHT. in the totally different color of chin and throat, paler and more tawny under parts, with crissum similar in color to abdomen instead of deep chestnut rusty; presence of a buffy supra auricular streak, altogether less rufescent wings, smaller size, and other characters.

7. *Dendrocincla turdina* (LICHT.).

- Dendrocolaptes turdinus* LICHT., Berl. Abh., 1819, 204, pl. 2, fig. 1; 1821, 264; Verz. Doubl., 1823, 16. *Dryocopus turdinus* MAX., Beitr., iii, 1831, 1112. *Dendrocops turdinus* LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 465; Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 81. *Dendrocincla turdineae* BURM., Th. Bras., iii, 1856, 8.

* Also two in Costa Rica National Museum, from Cartago and Pacuare.

Dendrocincla turdina GRAY, List Gen. B., 1840, 23; Gen. B., i, 1849, 141.—BONAP., Consp., i, 1850, 209.—CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein., ii, 1859, 34 (Brazil).—REICH., Handb., i, 1850, 191, pl. 535, fig. 3671.—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Brazil); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67 (do).—PELZ., Orn. Bras., 1871, 42 (Rio Janeiro and Registo do Sai).

Six specimens (3 from Bahia, 1 from "Brazil," and 2 from the Lafresnaye collection), agreeing very closely with one another in coloration, but differing considerably in size.

8. *Dendrocincla atrirostris* (LAFR. & D'ORB.).

Dendrocolaptes atrirostris LAFR. & D'ORB., Mag. de Zool., 1838, Class ii, p. 12 (Guarayos, Bolivia).—D'ORB., Voy. Am. Mérid., iv, pt. 3, 1839, 369; atl. pl. 54, fig. 1.

Dendrocops atrirostris LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zoöl., 1851, 466 (part: Bolivia); Mon. Dendroc. 1851(?), 85 (do).

Dendrocincla atrirostris BONAP., Consp., i, 1850, 209.—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54, part (Bolivia); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67 (part).

In the catalogue of the Lafresnaye collection three specimens are given as "types" of this species. These three specimens I have been able to examine, thanks to the authorities of the Boston Society of Natural History, and find them to belong to two easily recognizable species, two of them (Nos. 2308 and 2309) being evidently the true *D. atrirostris* and the third (No. 2307) the same species as that described by Mr. Lawrence in 1862, from Panama specimens, under the name of *D. olivacea*. This specimen is, therefore, without much doubt, from Colombia, since in 1851 Lafresnaye added Colombia to the habitat of the species—probably from this very specimen.

9. *Dendrocincla rufo-olivacea*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Somewhat like *D. olivacea* LAWR., but head, neck, and body olivaceous instead of brown, remiges deep chestnut rufous instead of dull rusty or mars-brown.

Habitat.—Lower Amazon (Diamantina).

Adult male (type, No. 112,281, Diamantina, Lower Amazon, June 15 1887; C. B. Riker): Head, neck, and body olivaceous, tinged with raw-umber brown, especially on upper parts; the lower parts considerably paler than the upper, except across chest, the chin and upper throat inclining to dull light buffy, the lower throat marked with narrow streaks of the same; a distinct post-ocular or supra-auricular streak of light buffy; sides of head lighter olivaceous than pileum, marked with very fine, indistinct shaft-streaks of buffy. Wing-coverts much like back, but somewhat tinged with rusty, the inner webs of greater coverts entirely chestnut rufous; remiges bright chestnut-rufous, in very strong contrast with color of back, the terminal portion, for a considerable distance, of six outer primaries, dull brownish dusty. Tail chestnut, with darker (almost blackish) shaft-streaks. Upper and under tail-coverts chestnut-rufous, rather lighter and duller than secondaries; axillars and under wing-coverts fine ochraceous-buff. Bill brownish-

black; legs and feet dark horn-color. Length (skin) 8.50, wing 4.15, tail 3.85, exposed culmen 1.00, bill from nostril .80, depth at nostril .30, tarsus .92.

Another adult male from the same locality (same collector and date) is exactly like the type in coloration, and measures as follows: Wing, 4.20; tail, 4.15; exposed culmen, 1.10; bill from nostril, .77; tarsus, .95.

An adult female from Pará (May 19, 1887; C. B. Riker) is similar in coloration but somewhat smaller, measuring, wing, 4.00; tail, 3.60; exposed culmen, 1.00; bill from nostril, .75; depth of bill at nostril, .25; tarsus, .95.

This species has almost exactly the same form and dimensions as *D. olivacea* LAWR., but differs very conspicuously in coloration, as stated above.

10. *Dendrocincla castanoptera*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *D. merula* (LICHT.), but smaller, head darker, fore neck and chest inclining to smoky olive, and bill much smaller, as well as entirely black, or else with only the gonys whitish. Wing 3.65–3.70, tail 3.15–3.20, exposed culmen .85–.90.

Habitat.—Lower Amazon (Diamantina).

Adult male (type, No. 112,280, Diamantina, Lower Amazon, July 15, 1887; Mrs. C. B. Riker): Pileum and hind-neck uniform bistre-brown, changing gradually into a brighter brown (almost mummy brown) on back and scapulars; wings and tail uniform chestnut; upper tail-coverts lighter chestnut. Sides of head and under parts, except chin and upper throat and under tail-coverts, similar to pileum, but somewhat paler, and inclining to smoky brown or brownish olive on fore neck and chest; chin and upper throat pale dull buffy grayish, or dull brownish whitish, the feathers with paler shaft streaks; under tail-coverts rusty chestnut, like upper coverts; axillars and under wing-coverts bright tawny. Bill deep black, the gonys whitish; legs and feet grayish dusky (dark plumbeous in life?). Length (skin) 7.00, wing 3.70, tail 3.20, exposed culmen .85, gonys .55, depth of bill at nostril .25, tarsus .98.

Adult female (same locality and date; C. B. Riker): Similar to the male, but only the chin dull whitish, and the bill wholly deep black. Length (skin) 7.25, wing 3.65, tail 3.15, exposed culmen .90, gonys .55, depth of bill at nostril .25, tarsus .92.

The specimens described above have been compared with two specimens named *Dendrocincla merula* in the Lafresnaye collection, one of which (No. 2304)* seems to agree sufficiently well with the description of *Dendrocolaptes merula* LICHT. (Berl. Abhandl., 1819. 203; ib., 1821, 264). The Diamantina birds are very distinct, however, differing very conspicuously in the characters pointed out above, so that there is no recourse but to consider them as belonging to an undescribed species.

* No. 2305. Lafresnaye collection, given in the catalogue as "*Dendrocincla merula* Lafr., ♀ ad. (Type)," is the type of my *D. lafresnaye*. (See p. 492.)

11. *Dendrocincla merula* (LICHT.).

"*Dendrocolaptes merula* LICHT., Berl. Abhandl., 1819, 208; 1821, 264" (Guiana).

Dendrocops merula LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 467 (Guiana; Sarayacu, e. Ecuador); Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 85 (do.).

Dendrocincla merula GRAY, Gen. B., i, 1849, 141.—BONAP., Consp., i, 1850, 209.—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Guiana and Amazonia; subgenus *Dendromanens*); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67.—PELZ., Orn. Bras., 1871, 42 (Salto Theotônio, Borba, Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, and Barro do Rio Negro).—TACZAN., Orn. Pér., ii, 1884, 169 (Guiana; Brazil).

Only one specimen examined, this in the Lafresnaye collection (No. 2304). It probably represents the true *D. merula*, since it agrees substantially with Lichtenstein's description. Another specimen (No. 2305), in the Lafresnaye collection, also marked in the catalogue as a "type" of *D. merula*, is certainly a distinct species, and has been made the type of my *D. lafresnayei*.

12. *Dendrocincla meruloides* LAFR.

Dendrocops meruloides LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 467 ("côte ferme"); Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 84.

Dendrocincla meruloides REICH., Handb. Spec. Orn., i, 1851, 191.—SCL., Catal., 1862, 162 (Upper Amazon).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Venezuela; subgen. *Dendromanens*); 167 (Venezuela); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67 (Venezuela).

Dendrocincla turdina LICHT. JARD., Ann. Nat. Hist., xix, 1847, 80 (Tobago).

Dendrocincla merulina CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein., ii, 1859, 34 (Caracas).

Four specimens examined, including the type (Lafresnaye collection No. 2306), one from Tobago (No. 74883, Nat. Mus.), and two from "Demerara (oder Trinidad)." received from Von Berlepsch (Nos. 88454 and 88455, Nat. Mus.). The four specimens agree substantially with one another, though presenting considerable differences in dimensions, notably the Tobago bird, which has a much larger bill than the others.

SPECIES NOT EXAMINED.

1. *Dendrocincla fuliginosa* (VIEILL.).

Dendrocopus fuliginosus VIEILL., Nouv. Dict., xxvi, 1818, 117 (based on *Grimpart enfumé* LEVAILLANT, Prom. et Grimp., tb. 28).

Dendrocolaptes fumigatus LICHT., Berl. Abhandl., 1819, 201 (also based on LEVAILLANT, pl. 28); 1821, 264.

Dendrocops fumigatus LAFR., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1851, 466; Mon. Dendroc., 1851, 82.

Dendrocincla fumigata GRAY, Gen. B., i, 1849, 141.—BONAP., Consp., i, 1850, 209.—(?) SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54 (Brazil); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67.—(?) PELZ., Orn. Bras., 1871, 42 (S. Vicente, Borba, Rio Branco, Barra do Rio Negro, and Pará).

"D. rostro recto, apice deflexo, valido, nigro, vitta utrinque duplici supra et infra oculos pallida; capite corporeque immaculatis.—Longit. 8 pounces.—Habitat in Cayenna."

"Such is the diagnosis of Lichtenstein.

"This species, according to Levaillant, would be remarkable among other characters by two bands of a clear reddish color on each side of

the head, one above, the other below the eye. It has a black bill, becoming whitish toward the tip, terminated by a small hook. Throat reddish, the whole under side of a reddish brown, diminishing in strength toward the abdomen. The feet are plumbeous. It inhabits Cayenne, according to Levaillant." (LAFRESNAYE; translation.)

I have seen no species of this genus which corresponds at all closely in its characters with the above description.

2. *Dendrocinclla longicauda* PELZ.

Dendrocinclla longicauda PELZ., Orn. Bras., 1871, 42, 60 (Borba, Maribatanas, and Barra do Rio Negro).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S., 1868, 54; Nom. Neotr., 1873, 67.

"D. supra olivaceo brunnea, pileo obscuriore, nucha et capitis lateribus striis scapalibus angustis ochraceis, stria ab oculo versus nucham ducta ferruginea angusta parum conspicua, tectricibus caudæ superioribus rufis, tectricibus alarum superioribus et remigum primariorum limbo angustissimo dorso concoloribus, remigibus cinnamomeo rufis, majoribus apicibus brunneis, tectricibus alarum inferioribus pallide ferrugineis, cauda longa cinnamomeo rufa, gula pallide ochracea, gastræo reliquo colore dorsi plumis pectoris et abdominis superioris scapo et macula centrali ochraceis, rostro compressiusculo, haud alto, nigro mandibula grisescente, pedibus cinerascete cæruleis. Longit (specim. exsiccato), 8" 6-10"', alæ 4"-4" 1"', caudæ 4"', rostri a naribus 7-8"', arietu 13½-14½"', altitudo rostri 2½-2½"', longit. tars. 9½"'. "

"Appears to be nearest related to *Dendrocinclla atrirostris* (Orb. et Lafr.), but is distinguished by the more considerable size, by the strikingly long tail, the yellowish throat, and, according to Orbigny's description, also by the form of the bill. Our bird is also very similar to *Dendrocops tyranninus* Lafr. (Rev. de Zool., 1851, 328; Reichenbach Scansoriae 192, N. 464, t. 604, f. 4060), but the bird described by Lafresnaye and Reichenbach is considerably larger.

"Natterers observes: Male (not molting, Borba in the primeval forest, climbing, December), iris dark brown; bill straight, tolerably thick, strongly bent downwards at the tip; maxilla blackish brown; mandible, dark brownish gray, the edge of the fore half of the bill blackish brown. Tail long and with spiny tips to the feathers. Feet handsome dark grayish blue; claws blackish gray. Length 10¼", breadth 12½"; the tail projects 2½" beyond the wings, middle tail feathers 3" 11"', bill 15"', tarsus 11"'. "

"Male (old, not molting, Maribatanas, February), iris dark brown; maxilla black, mandible dark gray with black tip, anterior part of keel dark gray. Feet very handsome dark grayish blue; claws blackish. Length 9" 8"', breadth 12¼": tail extends 2½" beyond tips of wings." (Translation.)

This species apparently comes nearest to my *D. rufo-olivacea*, but differs in having the supra-auricular line ferruginous instead of pale buff, the nape and sides of head streaked with ochraceous, the prima-

ries edged with the color of the back, the throat pale ochraceous, and the breast and upper belly narrowly streaked with ochraceous.

3. *Dendrocincla minor* PELZ.

Dendrocincla minor Pelz., Orn. Bras., 1871, 42, 60 (S. Vicente, Brazil).

"*D. supra olivaceo brunnea, pileo nuchaque striis scapalibus angustis ochraceis, stria ab oculo versus nucham ducta ferruginea valde distincta, uropygio et tectricibus caudæ superioribus parum rufescentibus, tectricibus, alarum superioribus et remigum limbo angustissimo dorso concoloribus, remigibus cinnamomeo rufis, majoribus apicibus brunneis, tectricibus alarum inferioribus pallide ferrugineis, cauda cinnamomeo rufa, gula et capitis lateribus pallide griseis, scapis plumarum ochrascentibus, gastræo reliquo colori dorsi, plumarum pectoris scapis ochraceo, rostro corneo-nigro, pedibus corneis. Longit. $7\frac{1}{2}$ "', alæ $3'' 8'''$, rostri a fronte $9'''$, a rictu $14'''$, caudæ $3'' 3'''$, tars. $9'''$."*

"The only specimen of this species, an old female, was shot in the woods at St. Vicente in December by Mr. H. Sochor.

"It is similar to *D. meruloides* LAFR., but is smaller than both of the species with which *D. meruloides* (of which no measurements have been published) has been compared. The yellow streak behind the eye is also very prominent, as in *D. fumigata*.

"*D. olivacea* Lawr.....from New Granada seems to be larger; it shows a blackish line from the upper mandible to the eye and an oblong spot of the same color beneath the eye; the lower mandible is whitish."* (*Translation.*)

This species is also unknown to me.

* This is an error, only a streak on the gonyes being whitish. The supposed blackish streaks also have no existence in fact, although mentioned both by Mr. Lawrence, in his original description, and in remarks quoted by him from Dr. Selater. They apparently consist of mere *shadows*, caused by the feathers standing on end, thus giving the appearance of dark markings unless carefully examined.